

World Bank Curbs Rise in Aid to Poor

U.S. Refuses to Raise Its New Ceiling On Donation for Subsidized Loans

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has announced that its subsidized aid program for the poorest nations will be held to \$9 billion over the next three years, 25 percent less than the amount that all donor nations except the United States had argued was the minimum necessary.

The decision, announced by A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, was brought about by the refusal of the Reagan administration to raise its ceiling of \$750 million a year for the U.S. contribution to the International Development Association. The association makes subsidized loans at virtually no interest.

The United States has been providing at least 25 percent of the funding for the development association program. Thus, its \$750 million effectively limits the total to \$3 billion annually.

Mr. Clausen said the other 32 industrialized nations in the World Bank agreed that at least \$4 billion a year was needed.

The development association has distributed an average of \$3.5 billion a year in low-interest loans during the past four years. This did not include help for China, a new member of the World Bank that is expected to be a major claimant.

The IDA makes 30-year loans with a 0.75-percent service charge.

India, Bangladesh and sub-Saharan African nations have been the chief beneficiaries.

Mr. Clausen on Saturday called the result of the year of negotiations "sad and disappointing" and labeled the funding level "gravely inadequate." He said all recipient nations would suffer.

Lower funds for the association will mean that agricultural aid programs for parts of sub-Saharan Africa suffering from famine will be reduced and that, in some cases, India and China will have to borrow money at commercial bank rates to complete industrialization projects.

With a \$12-billion allocation, India and China would have been scheduled to get about 40 percent of the total, \$4.8 billion. Mr. Clausen implied Saturday that the two countries "would get less than \$3.5 billion."

In a three-day meeting that ended Saturday, other donor countries were unable to agree on a supplemental fund to which the United States has refused to contribute.

In recent years, the U.S. contribution to the development association

has declined steadily. Mr. Clausen, who is American, pointed out that while the U.S. contribution is 25 percent the United States accounts for almost 35 percent of the world's gross national product.

Mr. Clausen, who has campaigned to increase the resources available to the development association, said he would continue "vigorously" to try to get other nations to put up additional funds.

They did so last year when the United States fell short in its commitments for the current IDA program, which runs out June 30.

Funding for the last association program was set in Congress under President Jimmy Carter with a \$1.1-billion annual limit. Mr. Clausen had recommended a \$1-billion annual U.S. contribution.

The World Bank has undertaken a major effort to raise the association's resources, recruiting a former French central banker, André de Lattre, to promote the idea worldwide. The original goal of \$16 billion was trimmed when nations maintained that their budgets were too limited.

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REMEMBERING KING — Politicians, clergy and family members joined in singing "We Shall Overcome" at an ecumenical service in Atlanta to mark the 55th anniversary of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birth. From left are the Rev. Otis Moss Jr.; Coretta Scott King, widow of the slain civil rights leader; Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago; and Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta.

Reagan Will Ask Congress to Enact Kissinger Panel's Recommendations

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has announced that he will send Congress a comprehensive plan for enacting the recommendations of his commission on Central America.

White House officials say he will seek a compromise with Congress on how military aid to El Salvador can be linked to progress on human rights.

A senior White House official said Saturday that the president was considering alternatives to the congressionally required human rights certification procedure he vetoed last year.

These alternatives, he said, would allow Congress to monitor the progress of human rights efforts in El Salvador without making military aid conditional on timetables for ending murders by death squads or on ceilings to the number of such deaths or other human rights violations.

Such alternatives, officials said, would include waivers to allow military aid to El Salvador to continue if there was evidence of an effort by the Salvadoran government to stop death squad activity, even if deaths were continuing.

"If you look at vehicles for compromise in the Congress, historically, with the president, you find that there can be waivers," the senior official said. "There can be degrees of allowing the certification to be judgmental without specific criteria or such detailed criteria as to be

overly restrictive. There can be changes in the reporting frequency."

White House officials said the legislative package to be sent to Congress would include requests for about \$8.4 billion in military and economic aid for Central America over the next five years, as recommended by the commission.

The Kissinger panel may fail to rescue President Reagan's policy in Central America. Page 3.

Nicaragua announced plans for an election. Page 3.

although the yearly amounts for the budget requests had not been set.

In his weekly Saturday radio address, President Reagan sought to marshal support for the report submitted last week by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

In the address, Mr. Reagan dwelled on the "bipartisan spirit" that guided the commission. In anticipation of possible congressional reluctance to go along with the plan, the proposal includes up to \$400 million in military aid for El Salvador in the next two years that has been requested by the Defense Department.

Mr. Reagan said Congress should accept the plan not as an administration proposal but as an independent recommendation.

In the Democratic response to

the president's speech, Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, who served as a senior counselor to the Kissinger commission, said the additional military aid proposed by the commission and the administration was not the solution to Latin America's problems.

"Military aid is not the solution to the problems because there are no good military solutions to Central America's problems," said Representative Barnes, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. "The purpose of military aid must be to make political and diplomatic solutions possible."

He added: "The Democratic Party wants a peace plan for Central America, not a war plan."

Mr. Reagan, in his nationally broadcast speech, said:

"I agree completely with the objective of improving prospects for democracy and human rights in El Salvador. I am also committed to preventing Cuban and Nicaraguan-supported guerrillas from violently overthrowing El Salvador's elected government and others in the region. So is the commission. So too, I believe, is our Congress."

■ **U.S. May Cut Salvador Aid**

The Washington Post reported Sunday from Washington:

The Reagan administration indicated that it might consider "selective cut-offs" of aid to El Salvador for human rights violations to find

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Reagan Expected to Call On Russia to Join U.S. In Effort to Stabilize Ties

By Michael Gerler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will state in a major address Monday that "1984 finds the United States in its strongest position in years to establish a constructive and realistic working relationship with the Soviet Union."

According to senior officials who provided reporters with advance excerpts that they said were "relevant to the central purpose of the speech," the president is basing his assessment in part on the idea that, whatever their differences, both sides have a common interest in a more stable relationship that avoids the risk of confrontation and war.

[Mr. Reagan will urge the Kremlin to return to suspended arms control talks as well as to join him in efforts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations, according to a Reuters report from Washington, quoting a senior administration official.

The administration official said that Mr. Reagan's main theme would be a willingness to pursue "a realistic and constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union... and a stable, beneficial, relationship while strengthening the U.S. nuclear deterrent."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will meet in Stockholm Wednesday in the first high-level meeting since an acrimonious session in Madrid shortly after the Soviet Air Force shot down a South Korean commercial airliner in September, killing 269 persons. Officials said the timing of the Reagan speech was also meant "to help establish the framework" for those talks in the hope that they will also "move the relationship forward."

Mr. Shultz arrived in London Sunday and conferred with British officials before going to Stockholm on Monday, where he is to consult with other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization before the conference begins on Tuesday.

The overriding reason behind Mr. Reagan's optimism about the U.S. position, officials said, appears to be a belief that his planned \$17.7-trillion five-year buildup of U.S. conventional and nuclear military forces, a revitalized economy and new assertiveness should convince Moscow that this is a good time to reassess relations with Washington.

A senior official who briefed reporters on the speech added that "it is important to note in this context that the measures taken by the administration to restore the credibility of our military deterrent along

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George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, met in London Sunday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Rifts Emerge as Allies Debate Future of NATO

By William Drostiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Serious divisions within the Atlantic Alliance have emerged at a conference of senior politicians and academics here entitled "The Future of the NATO and Global Security."

"Every one of us knew that the real title was 'Atlantic Disagreements' and by God, we got it," France's former foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, said Sunday in a speech at the three-day meeting sponsored by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

What several participants de-

scribed as a "growing crisis of mutual understanding" surfaced in speeches by two former U.S. cabinet members, Henry A. Kissinger and James R. Schlesinger, and West Germany's former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

In his address, Mr. Kissinger derided the so-called "two-track" strategy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that in 1979 linked the deployment of new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to the failure of arms control talks. He said that "guaranteed" political turbulence in the five European countries scheduled to take the lead in disarmament talks.

Mr. Kissinger's speech infuriated Mr. Schmidt, according to two of his friends. The former West German leader is considered a chief architect of the two-track approach, which he viewed as the only acceptable political course at those talks in the hope that they will also "move the relationship forward."

Attackers struck three times at Israeli troops in southern Lebanon. The military command in Tel Aviv said there were no casualties.

But reporters based in southern Lebanon quoted witnesses as saying that six wounded Israeli soldiers were airlifted by helicopter from the village of Mumeirich near the town of Nabatayeh, seven miles (11 kilometers) north of the Israel-Lebanon border.

"The economic mess today is a greater danger right now to the coherence and political stability of the alliance than the Soviet threat," Mr. Schmidt said.

He accused the Reagan administration of bringing about "the high-

est real interest rates since the birth of Christ" by running \$200-billion budget deficits. "You don't print money anymore, you import it," Mr. Schmidt told the Americans.

He also rallied against the vacillations of U.S. foreign policy, saying that Britain, France and West Germany followed a "grand strategy" toward the Soviet Union while the United States has frequently reversed positions in the last decade.

William G. Hyland, a Soviet specialist and former member of the National Security Council, said that Mr. Schmidt's speech was a prime example of "the growing gap between the United States and Europe that could end in catastrophe."

Mr. Hyland, who will soon be come editor of the influential quarterly Foreign Affairs, told the Europeans that disaffection was also mounting in the United States, where one now hears the argument that NATO may not necessarily be in U.S. interests.

"There are questions from serious people about the wisdom of continuing with this alliance," he said.

The strongest rebuttal to Mr. Schmidt came from Mr. Schlesinger, who said that the West German's "uturna contra americanus" had achieved the difficult feat of creating sympathy for both Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter.

The former U.S. defense secretary challenged Mr. Schmidt's claims about West Germany's superior military contribution to the alliance and insisted that the Americans were more seriously committed to European security than any of the European nations.

Mr. Poncet took a less strident approach to the alliance's troubles but admitted there was "a strange and uncomfortable feeling of drifting apart between the United States and Europe. The mood is bad."

Nonetheless, he argued that on many issues, such as China, Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war, the U.S. and European countries share similar views.

U.S. Navy Opens Fire Near Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — The battleship New Jersey blasted artillery positions on hills east of Beirut on Sunday after heavy artillery and mortar fire struck the U.S. Marine camp at Beirut International Airport and set a fuel depot on fire.

The Marine spokesman, Major Dennis Brooks, said the New Jersey, the world's only operational battleship, and the 6th Fleet destroyer Tammam opened up with five-inch guns, teaming up with Marine ground fire to silence guns firing at the U.S. peacekeepers' base. The airport closed for three hours in the evening and incoming flights were diverted to Cyprus.

It was the third time that the World War II battleship had fired since it moved to the Lebanese coast last September to protect the Marines.

Major Brooks said the New Jersey fired its five-inch guns and not the huge 16-inch guns that it used

to Dec. 14 against anti-aircraft batteries shooting at U.S. reconnaissance flights over the Lebanese zone.

There were no reports of causal-

Major Saad Haddad, Israeli's

ally in south Lebanon, died Saturday of cancer. Page 2.

assault in a week against the Marines.

A week ago, a marine was fatally wounded when gunmen fired small arms weapons and rockets at two U.S. helicopters waiting to take off from the West Beirut seaport. On Friday, marines around the airport fought a 30-minute battle when they came under intense attack by gunmen.

Earlier Sunday, there were reports that a passenger plane on the tarmac had been hit by machine gun and artillery fire.

It was the first time the airport

had been hit since Lebanon's war factions declared it a "neutral" zone in Damascus on Dec. 16.

Battles also broke out Sunday between Lebanese Army troops and Druze Moslem militiamen on the mountain ridges overlooking Beirut and on the foothills east of the airport an hour before the attack on the Marine base began.

Police sources said four civilians were wounded in the village of Kfarshara during the artillery, mortar and machine-gun exchanges.

Attackers struck three times at Israeli troops in southern Lebanon. The military command in Tel Aviv said there were no casualties.

Mr. Poncet said that "egoistic economic policies" pursued by Washington could soon ruin the alliance.

The economic mess today is a greater danger right now to the coherence and political stability of the alliance than the Soviet threat," Mr. Schmidt said.

He accused the Reagan adminis-

tration of bringing about "the old *vychisliteliya mushina* is commonly known as the *kompyutir*. But it may be in sports that English has made its most thorough inroads.

U.S., Israel Plan Meetings to Decide New Military Cooperation Measures

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Israeli military officials are scheduled to meet next week to discuss joint exercises and other elements of military cooperation that President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir agreed to in November.

Administration officials said they would discuss combined operations to meet possible Soviet and Syrian moves in the Middle East, storage of U.S. weapons and military equipment in Israel and use of Israeli hospitals by U.S. forces.

Few specific agreements are ex-

pected from the first meeting of the Joint Political-Military Group in Washington on Jan. 23 and 24. But officials said the two sides would set an agenda for immediate detailed discussions in several areas.

They said basic outlines for three military medical programs had already been worked out. One would give U.S. forces access to Israeli hospitals in the event of an incident like the truck bombing of the U.S. Marines' compound in Beirut on Oct. 23 or other hostilities.

Another would permit the United States to store medical supplies in Israel for use if U.S. forces became engaged in combat near Lebanon or around the Gulf. Under a

third agreement, U.S. and Israeli military doctors would make exchange visits.

After the bombing of the Marine compound in Beirut, which killed 241 U.S. servicemen, Israel offered to care for wounded Americans in Israeli hospitals. But U.S. officials declined, which prompted strong criticism in the United States.

Administration officials said, however, that there were differences over military cooperation with Israel between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the president's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, on the one hand and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and senior officers on the other.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane said they favored military cooperation with Israel. Mr. Weinberger and senior military officials are said to be cautious.

The defense secretary and the military high command, according to Pentagon officials, fear that cooperation with Israel would disrupt relations with Arab nations, such as Saudi Arabia, that they view as vital to protecting oil resources around the Gulf.

A focus of the U.S.-Israeli discussions, officials said, will be the Syrian Army, which has grown from 250,000 soldiers to 425,000 in recent years. It is backed by 8,000 Soviet advisers and troops and \$2.8 billion worth of Soviet military equipment that has been shipped to Syria since June 1982. Syria receives more than \$1 billion a year in aid from Saudi Arabia to help pay for that equipment, officials said.

Officials said the two delegations planned to discuss joint sea and air exercises that would train U.S. and Israeli forces to communicate with each other and to familiarize each with the other's operational tactics.

These exercises, to be held perhaps later this year, would also be intended to show the Syrians and their Soviet allies that the United States does not plan to retreat from the Middle East, officials said.

Contingency planning for combined operations will consider potential Syrian and Soviet attacks in Lebanon, against Jordan, and against Israel, officials said.

Planning will include Israeli operations in the eastern Mediterranean, on the southern flank of NATO, to relieve U.S. forces to confront Soviet forces if they attack in Europe.

Storing weapons and military equipment in Israel, officials said, would ease operations if the United States Central Command, earlier known as the Rapid Deployment Force, was sent to secure oil resources around the Gulf.

Mr. Rumsfeld was reported to have told Israeli leaders Sunday that chances for a political solution in Lebanon had decreased, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

He told Defense Minister Moshe Arens and the Foreign Ministry director-general, David Kimche, that President Assad was determined to see the Israel-Lebanon accord abrogated before he would accept an arrangement, Israeli television said.

The Foreign Ministry would not comment on the television report.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Familiar, Martial Ring

In a rueful backward glance at Vietnam, General Maxwell Taylor once remarked, "Until we know the enemy and know our allies and know ourselves, we'd better keep out of this dirty kind of business." It is an apt text for weighing the wisdom of the proposals now offered by the Kissinger commission on Central America.

Agreed, Central America is not Vietnam. But the tocsin sounded by the Kissinger panel report has a familiar, martial ring.

Why is Central America important? Because the commission declares, "Our credibility worldwide is involved. The triumph of hostile forces in what the Soviet Union calls the 'strategic rear' of the United States would be read as a sign of U.S. impotence."

The same fears about impotence and credibility were the stuff of a thousand speeches justifying American involvement for a generation in the lost war in Indochina.

And now, as if on cue, the Reagan administration is preparing to ask for \$250 million in additional military aid for El Salvador, quadruple the current figure. So it is plain that what matters most about the Kissinger panel's recommendations is not its human rights trimmings or its grab bag of economic proposals, no matter how generous. What matters most is that the bipartisan commission endorses pouring more arms and advisers into another regional civil war.

Arms alone will not make Central America whole, nor have three years of militarization brought it nearer to peace. There are other paths to explore, and it would be simple prudence to weigh real choices. What, to begin with, do we know of our enemies?

Enemy No. 1 is Nicaragua, depicted in most sections of the Kissinger report as irredeemably Marxist-Leninist. But the commission is, ultimately, equivocal about whether the United States can tolerate that. It says there "could" be a comprehensive regional settlement that would not imply the liquidation of the Sandinist government or the formal abandonment of its revolutionary ideals, but only

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

China and Nuclear Trade

The visit to Washington of China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, marks the welcome continuation of a still-difficult relationship. Mr. Zhao, forsaking Mao jacket for Western suit and tie, said that "China has opened its door and will never close it again." But the doorway is still cluttered with stumbling blocks, among them Taiwan and nuclear trade.

President Reagan, since his election campaign has steadily moderated his oratory supporting Taiwan. After some delay, China has now invited him for a hopefully timed election-year visit in April. Prying the United States loose from Taiwan is a paramount Chinese goal. A lesser objective is increased Western trade, particularly in the form of access to nuclear reactor technology.

China's desire to enter into nuclear trade creates a dilemma for the administration. Chinese diplomats have millennia of experience in playing off rival barbarians against each other; they have nearly consummated an agreement to buy reactor hardware from France, while all along preferring to buy American. That has incited American nuclear vendors, desperate for foreign sales, to fight the French for the lucrative Chinese market they envisage.

But the administration cannot walk through open doors to nuclear trade without exacting clear and specific pledges from China to coop-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Americans and Their Media

The Reagan administration may have so polarized America on the issue of freedom of the press that people now think we can trust the government or the media but never both. Through his rather sinister assortment of aides, Mr. Reagan is telling the American public, "You have to choose between me and the press." He is like a jealous suitor.

Given the choice of believing their government or believing CBS (or any network), citizens can be expected to choose the government. It is not very comforting to feel that you can't trust your government. There is no reason why anyone should be tricked into having to make such a choice.

One of my more recent nasty letters was from a reader who angrily insisted that the press "has too much freedom." Too much freedom? The next step is to say the American people have too much freedom. Walter Cronkite has a good answer to those who don't want to hear any discouraging realities from the press: "Let them live in Russia a little while, where all they'd get is good news."

— *The Korea Herald (Seoul)*.

FROM OUR JAN. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Shaving the Beard Budget

WASHINGTON — There was fun in the House side of Congress when the Appropriations Committee announced [on Jan. 15] that it was ready to investigate why the President lets his favorite barber, Dulany, continue to draw \$1,600 annually from the auditor of the Navy Department as a special employee, when all Dulany does is to shave the President. "Et tu, Brutus?" is heard on all sides. Many members of Congress who are also members of the Appropriations Committee have been shaved by Dulany at the White House while calling on the President, and all agree that Dulany gives the best shave ever known, but say that the past comforts of fine lathering must be sacrificed to the strict interpretation of the law.

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The Heavy Hand That Has Muffled America's Voice

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — For a rough measure of where America is in its sense of how to present itself to the world, picture Edward R. Murrow crouched in his office as director of the U.S. Information Agency, surreptitiously taping a telephone conversation with an unwriting former President Eisenhower.

So why not spell this out? Why not use the incentive of a settlement to bargain for verifiable security guarantees? Such guarantees would make impossible the external assistance that the commission claims Nicaragua is giving to Enemy No. 2, the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, having met with the Managua Marxists, urges such a test of their realism, and his judgment is as expert, and as anti-Communist, as that of any commission member. Nor is Mr. Moynihan alone in his skepticism about depending on weapons to stop the guerrillas in El Salvador.

The commission says that 37,000 Salvadoran troops are not enough to prevail over 6,000 armed rebels. It favors a 10-to-1 government edge and figures that \$400 million in military aid will break the stalemate. But El Salvador's Roman Catholic archbishop believes that half the weapons will end up in the bands of guerrillas, and that adding more weapons will simply increase an appalling level of violence while reducing chances for a settlement.

What, then, after all, feeds the Salvadoran insurgency? It is a cycle of violence that the government has been unable to control because, among other things, some of its military commanders are implicated in death squad murders. The overriding goal of United States policy for El Salvador should be to break that cycle and give an ill-used people new choices. The Kissinger committee says as much in arguing that any military aid ought to be conditioned, and seriously, on human rights and social progress in El Salvador.

Alas, even that recommendation is blunted by a tricky dissent from the panel's chairman, Mr. Kissinger and two other commissioners argue that if a choice must be made, defending human rights means less than fighting Marxism-Leninism. That is a policy all right, but it ignores what Maxwell Taylor learned at hard cost: It is the way to turn a second-rate challenger into a first-rate calamity.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

way of life, and for a high state of combat-readiness for battle against the "evil empire."

The centerpiece (the VOA aside) of Mr. Wick's handiwork is the \$85-million-a-year Project Democracy. This is a mishmash of high-visibility, highly propagandistic, hard-sell projects embracing educational and cultural exchanges, publishing subsidies, aid for trade unions and support for foreign universities, community action groups, political parties — just about anything that falls within

Ronald Reagan's prescription, made in a speech to the British Parliament a year and a half ago, for a "global campaign ... to foster the infrastructure of democracy."

Much of what has been gathered together is the heavy U.S. hand — the Made-in-American stamp that so often in the past has robed U.S. "information" programs of their effect.

Also new is the blinder, simplified evaluation of capitalism over communism, as if in large parts of the world that are vital to

U.S. interests there were "no middle ground."

Interestingly, when Ed Murrow came to the USIA he found it had inherited the same approach. As recounted by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. in his Kennedy biography ("A Thousand Days"), USIA communiqués in the Eisenhower days likened the United States "to a giant corporation with the people as stockholders, the bureaucracy as management, the Congress as board of directors and the president as chairman of the board." Mr. Murrow also inherited information policies designed to put only the best possible light on the American way of life.

As Mr. Schlesinger reports, Mr. Murrow "revitalized" the USIA — "imbued it with his own bravery and honesty and directed its efforts especially to the developing nations, where, instead of expounding free enterprise ideology, it tried to explain the American role in the diverse and evolving world." There lies the issue at the bottom of the Wick affair.

There is not much use quibbling over the Reagan administration's acceptance of what Mr. Wick's aides have proclaimed to be, by their personal standards, "unethical." We are dealing with an administration that explains such lapses, in the words of White House counselor Edward Meese, as "a business practice in this present private-sector activities" that Mr. Wick had simply carried into government.

The deeper question, which Congress and the public could more usefully ponder, is whether in its "information" programs America is better off putting only its best foot forward in a great and communist crusade, or in presenting the United States "warts and all" as Mr. Murrow insisted. To him, it was the only way to make official "information" programs believable in the Third World.

In that sense, the timing by Charles Wick is a small way of defining the difference between what he and Ed Murrow "carried into government." But it is also not a bad way of defining a much larger difference of approach to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The Washington Post.



In Stockholm, an Important Opportunity to Build Confidence

By Lawrence S. Eagleburger

The writer is U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs.

broken off the intermediate-range nuclear forces talks in Geneva and interrupted both the strategic arms talks and the Vienna negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe.

Even though those negotiations are at a standstill, the United States and its European allies believe it is critical to seek progress in conventional arms control. After all, war in Europe is far less likely to begin with an exchange of nuclear weapons as a "bolt out of the blue" than with soldiers, tanks and heavy trucks.

Accordingly, the United States and its allies will propose a package of "confidence- and security-building measures" requiring greater openness about military activities. The aim is

to reduce the risks of war in Europe by surprise attack, by miscalculation or by poor communications, and to diminish the possibility of using force for purposes of political intimidation.

War in Europe could be sparked by illusory perceptions of advantages to be gained from a surprise attack; erroneous perceptions that an opponent is preparing for military aggression; self-deceiving perceptions about the use of military threats to achieve political benefits.

The Stockholm conference, which is scheduled to bring representatives of 35 European and North American countries together for 27 weeks, will address those dangers by focusing on military activities in all of Europe up to the Ural Mountains, including a

much wider slice of the Soviet Union than that covered by the 1975 Helsinki accord.

Under a good CDE agreement, activities that would be especially threatening or unexpected could occur only if a party violated the agreement and thus sounded alarms against itself. The environmental threat would thus be less conducive to military exercises as a cover for surprise attack. It would also be harder to use military exercises to threaten or intimidate another state.

President Ronald Reagan has always understood that peace is of such overriding importance that the United States cannot abandon its pursuit of greater stability and security in Europe through negotiations. But in

the past three years, the 35 countries participating in the Madrid meeting, which reviewed the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki accord, agreed on a mandate for the Stockholm conference. It calls for measures that are militarily significant, politically binding, verifiable and applicable to the whole of Europe. That mandate was designed to improve upon the security provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and will be the American delegation's goal at the Stockholm conference.

High-sounding declarations of benign intent, such as pledges of nonaggression or no-first-use of nuclear weapons, will not fill the bill. They do not meet the requirements of the CDE mandate because compliance cannot be verified and the degree to which each side is bound by these "measures" cannot be tested. Pursuit of such empty and illusory gestures at Stockholm would work against the achievement of practical agreements within a reasonable period of time.

A CDE agreement along the lines the West is seeking would, admittedly, be a modest beginning. It would not make a surprise attack impossible, but it would reduce the opportunity for such an attack. And concrete measures could begin to reduce the risk of war through misunderstanding or miscalculation, and begin also to make it more difficult for any power in Europe to use surprise attack for war or intimidation. This beginning is possible in Stockholm.

The writer, a former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

The New York Times.

Shultz, Gromyko Must Find a Basis for Arms Talks

By Paul C. Warnke

solution that requires it to agree to the missiles' presence, particularly in West Germany. And concern about the solidity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as a natural unwillingness to give the Soviet Union a veto over NATO decisions, means that the United States will not agree to reverse the deployment.

What is needed is a larger negotiating framework in which irreconcilable objectives can be subordinated and surmounted. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko should agree to initiate talks in which Soviet SS-20s and cruise missiles are all that could be all that could be discussed.

An agreement to begin nuclear arms-control negotiations as a single forum would make it unnecessary for either side to retreat from its basic position on intermediate-range weapons.

Two would leave American negotiators free to pursue the so-called zero option, and to argue that the United States must be able to match any residual Soviet intermediate-range weapons. At the same time, the Soviet Union would not be required to agree to deployment of American missiles that can strike Soviet targets from bases in Europe. One possible solution would be the establishment of a common ceiling covering both intermediate- and intercontinental-range missile warheads.

Thus, the arms-control agenda at Stockholm may be a short one. But Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz should not underrate its importance.

The writer, a former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

The New York Times.

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An agreement to begin nuclear arms-control negotiations as a single forum would make it unnecessary for either side to retreat from its basic position on intermediate-range weapons.

In Stockholm, primary emphasis is to be given to enlarging upon the security aspects of the Helsinki accord of 1975.

Emigration requests were to be an-

sured "within six months." And applicants, if refused, were to be advised of "their right to renew applications after reasonable short intervals." For Soviet Jews, these solemn obligations are honored only in the breach.

Washington should take the lead in airing the Soviet-Jewish issue. Two years ago, President Reagan, at a Holocaust commemoration ceremony, promised that "the persecution of people for whatever reason ... must be on the negotiating table" in dealing with any government, "or the United States does not belong at that table."

The writer is director of international policy research for B'nai B'rith. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inter Press Service

Semites, the sociology of prejudice and the like, he firmly corrected: No, this is the textbook on Judaism.

Meanwhile Judith Miller's report in the same issue ("Aramaic, Ancient Language of Christ, Dying Out in Remote Syrian Villages") concentrated on Ma'alha and similar villages in Syria. Apparently she did not know that, with the assistance of Israeli education authorities, the tiny Syrian Orthodox Church in Israel has established an elementary school in which the language is ancient Aramaic.

Nobody knows if these ancient languages can be saved, especially as the respective communities belong in most other respects to Arab culture. Yet as long as the desire to perpetuate the ancient tradition persists, something should be done about it, and one is glad that Israel does it.

The challenge confronting Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko now is to find a basis on which arms-control negotiations can be resumed with some prospect of success. It is a tough, but not impossible, assignment.

As a separate negotiation, the intermediate-range weapons talks have no real future; they deal with an artificially narrow segment of the overall strategic nuclear balance, and so were always on a respirator.

Voice

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)
coincidence that in 1928 Sisley Huddleston published a book called, "Bohemian, Literary and Social Life in Paris: Salons, Cafés, Studios."

Mr. Broyard's wish would seem to be fulfilled. Such a book exists. And a critic of the day wrote: "The reviewer's relationship to prophecy may be remote enough, but he can easily foresee that in 50 years . . . Sisley Huddleston's latest book on the life, literary and social, of Paris today will be used as a source by the grandchildren desiring to know what manner of women and men made up the society of Paris in the author terms 'A Cocktail Epoch.'

FREDDIE HAWKINS
Orléans, France

On Anti-Americanism

In response to "This Anti-Americanism Is Firstly Anti-Western" (HT, Jan. 2) by Arthur Burns:

"By discussing anti-Americanism as a vaguely articulated if not powerfully felt sentiment, Mr. Burns seeks to reveal the biases of 'young people in Germany.' He claims that America is 'the number one enemy' because 'America is seen correctly as the bulwark of everything they despise,' which he lists as, among other things, 'robust anti-communism' and 'parliamentary democracy.' Mr. Burns is mistaken on several counts. The current anti-nuclear movement in Germany is quite specific in its 'anti': no deployment of cruise missiles. The movement is not confined to young people, and includes as its precepts a pronounced objection to all nuclear proliferation. Mr. Burns asserts that some of the young people's misinformation comes from their second-hand knowledge of American culture. Well, I am young; I was born and raised in the Corn Belt, and my objections to American society are informed and, again, specific. One objection I should like to raise is against Mr. Burns's pronouncement that 'democracy provides a built-in system for exposing and correcting its own deficiencies.' Gross economic stratification, an economy dependent on military in-

vestment, and a massive, mandatory

meat tax, agreements must hinge more than the good faith of the people. Experience has shown the importance of not signing a one-world agreement simply for the sake of Europe's security to Europe. If a CDE agreement commits to building confidence in the security of Europe, it must be a concrete, mandatory move that can be seen to work over time.

During the past three years, the countries participating in the meeting, which reviewed the implementation of the 1973 Helsinki accord, agreed on a mandate for the Stockholm conference. It calls for measures that are militarily significant, politically binding, and applicable to the whole of Europe. That mandate is dependent upon the security provisions of the Helsinki Final Act made by the American delegation to the Stockholm conference.

High sounding declarations such as pledges of no-first-use of nuclear weapons, will not fill the West's need to meet the requirements of a CDE mandate because such "declarations" cannot be tested. The achievement of such empty and illusory goals of Stockholm would work just as well as a reasonable peace.

MICHAEL PATRICK DEE
Salamanca, Spain

to our "Western values," let us put our Western inventiveness to work and see what positive changes we can, and must, make.

CHRISTINA CORRY
Alkmaar, Netherlands

Sensible Sex

Regarding "Sex in U.S.: Conservative Views Prevail" (HT, Oct. 6) by Jane E. Brody:

Why do the researchers examining the sexual/romantic/marital mores of Americans conclude that "This country is really very conservative"? Compared to which other countries—China? Russia? Japan? Mexico? Canada? West Germany? Britain? I have lived on and off in about 15 countries and have not found that their general profile in these matters differs so drastically from that of the United States. Indeed, in many respects Americans are unusual—they generally insist on happy marriages and pleasureable sex.

TIBOR R. MACHAN
Franklin College,
Lugano, Switzerland

Equip the Russians

Regarding the report "Missiles: Growing Speed and Accuracy Stir Fear of Accidental Nuclear War" (HT, Dec. 13) by William Broad:

In view of the known paranoid of the Russians regarding a sneak attack by the West, it would not be surprising to see them adopt a launch-on-warning policy.

I suggest that the United States propose to the Soviet Union negotiations regarding the supply of and training on sophisticated U.S. early-warning systems. I should think the Russians would be receptive to the idea since it would allow their fears of Pershing-2 missiles.

Providing the Soviet Union with such sophisticated U.S. equipment would imply an enormous risk (because of the risk of diversion of the technology—which could, however, be prevented). But compared to the greater risk of human error in a launch-on-warning policy, this should be a small price to pay.

GILBERT MICHLIN
Ville d'Avray, France

If This Be Freedom . . .

In an excellent report by Dan Fisher (HT, Nov. 22) on the tension between Hungary and Romania, he quotes a Romanian official boasting that although Hungarians might be better off, Romanians are at least free. If the Romanian leadership is free to use slave labor in the construction of the Danube canal, to ban typewriters, to confiscate the historical memory of minorities (transporting all church documents from Hungarian and German areas to a dump in Bucharest), to ban visitors from staying in private houses (which, practically, amounts to making it impossible for Hungarians and German visitors to stay in their relatives' houses where there are no hotels), to push the country into hunger, obscurity (literally) and economic chaos, then one is tempted to say that a foreign occupation that would curtail some of the above freedom of the leadership would not be unwelcome by the population.

ISTVAN LOVAS
Paris

A Cyprus Suggestion

The majority of Greek Cypriots, I believe, have come to the conclusion that for them the most desirable (and safest) solution will be a federal republic based on the existence of two ethnically different communities on the island.

To achieve such a solution, however, it is necessary to convince Turkey that its expansionist designs on Cyprus are not acceptable.

Such convincing can only be done by countries with influence on Turkey: the United States, the Common Market nations and, to a lesser degree, the Soviet Union and its allies. We ask the West to exercise its influence and persuade Turkey that this outpost of Europe must continue to exist and not to accept its becoming yet another victim of the population.

The intended target of the attack, President Chuan Doo Hwan of South Korea, was late for the ceremony and escaped injury.

During the next three days, a North Korean Army major and a captain attached to a commando unit were captured while trying to escape, suffering serious injuries from their own grenades and killing three British policemen. A third North Korean, a captain, was shot to death while trying to flee.

The two captured North Koreans were sentenced to death Dec. 9 after a trial in which one of them, Captain Kang Min Chul, made a full confession.

Burmese lawyers for the two men appealed Wednesday to the supreme court to commute the death sentences on the ground that the North Koreans were following orders from military superiors, news services reported from Stockholm.

There has been no official word on whether any Burmese will be tried. Nor has there been confirmation that Burmese are being held in connection with the bombing.

Some of those arrested were possibly bribed to allow the saboteurs to come ashore at Rangoon illegally from a North Korean freighter two weeks before the bombing.

No mention of Burmese accomplices was made during the trial of the two North Koreans.

Ultimately, the decision on whether to carry out the death sentences of the two North Koreans is expected to be made by Ne Win, the 73-year-old former general who seized power in a coup in 1962. Ne Win resigned as president in 1981 but remains chairman of the armed forces.

And then there are those Parisians one meets in the course of one's day, like the gerent of the foyer where you stayed last time who remembers and greets you when you return. There's the woman at the *patisserie* down the street who remarks about the rate at which your hair is growing from what she must have considered a rather bizarre cut. There is the photographer at the *timeliers* gardens whom you make laugh when you pretend to take his picture. There are countless others; a friendly waiter, the girl at the American Express office who seems pleased to give you mail as you are to receive it.

Yes, I love Paris, and I just want to share it.

JULIA E. HANIGSBURG
Paris

Paris: C'est Paris

Parisians are Parisians and will always be Parisians with their reputation for snobbishness and rudeness. Parisians are, in general, rude. They're rude to the British. They are rude to people who do not know how to speak French and to those who do. They are rude to the French and to other Parisians. Yes, they are rude, and, paradoxical as it may seem, it's part of their charm.

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Instead of writing off anti-Americanism as simply anti-Western values, and clinging ever more rigidly

(Continued on Page 9)

to our "Western values," let us put our Western inventiveness to work and see what positive changes we can, and must, make.

CHRISTINA CORRY
Alkmaar, Netherlands



Carlos P. Romulo, right, with President Ferdinand E. Marcos at the retirement ceremonies at the presidential palace in Manila. Behind Mr. Marcos is his wife, Imelda.

United Press International

Ailing Romulo Retires as Philippine Foreign Minister

Reuters

MANILA — Carlos P. Romulo has retired as foreign minister of the Philippines and has been honored by the government with a promotion to the rank of major general.

General Romulo, in a speech, listed the opening of relations with Communist countries and the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as among the highlights of his 14 years as foreign minister.

He was honored with a Mass and ceremonies at the presidential palace that were attended by President Ferdinand E. Marcos, members of the government, the diplomatic corps, his

family and the Foreign Ministry staff.

Before he was named foreign minister, he had been a journalist, author and teacher. During World War II, he served as an aide to General Douglas MacArthur, who led the U.S. campaign in the Pacific.

General Romulo has suggested that he be succeeded by Arturo Tolentino, a former president of the senate that was abolished when martial law was declared in 1972.

Mr. Romulo's success lay in the variety of virtuous refinements he brought to fast-food retailing. He carefully chose the recipients of his McDonald's franchises, seeking managers skilled at personal relations. He relentlessly stressed quality control, banning such filler materials as soybeans from his hamburgers.

After McDonald's had made him a major business figure, Mr. Kroc became influential in the sports world by buying the San Diego Padres professional baseball team for \$10 million in 1974. As a team owner, he was notably outspoken: After the Padres made three errors and a costly base-running blunder in a 1974 game against the Houston Astros, he used the San Diego stadium's public address system to tell the team's fans: "I suffer with you; I've never seen such stupid ball playing in my life."

The fans laughed and cheered.

Mr. Kroc was repeatedly involved in controversy. Max Boas and Steve Chain asserted in their 1976 book, "Big Mac: The Unauthorized Story of McDonald's," that McDonald's had exploited its employees by forcing them to take lie-detector tests and by appropriating their tips. The architecture of McDonald's outlets was sometimes criticized, as was the nutritional content of the food. However, one critic, Jean Mayer, the Harvard nutritionist, described McDonald's as "a weekend treat; it is clean and fast."

In 1972 Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, suggested a link between the more than \$200,000 that Mr. Kroc had contributed to President Richard M. Nixon's re-election campaign and the administration's position on teen-age wage restrictions — a matter of prime importance to McDonald's.

Mr. Kroc announced in August 1979 that he was giving up operating control of the Padres, he said with typical crustiness: "There's a lot more future in hamburgers than in baseball. Baseball isn't baseball anymore."

Mr. Kroc cut a commanding figure, his hair brushed straight back, his custom-made blazers impeccable, his eyes constantly checking his restaurants for cleanliness. The bulky rings on his fingers glinted as he ate his hamburgers with both hands.

He went to public schools in Oak Park, but did not graduate from high school. In World War I he drove an ambulance.

In 1954, Mr. Kroc bearded about two brothers, Richard and Maurice McDonald, the owners of a fast-food emporium in San Bernadino, California, that was using several of his mixers.

He talked to the McDonald brothers about opening franchise outlets patterned on their San Bernadino restaurant, which sold hamburgers for 15 cents, French fries for 10 cents and milk shakes for 20 cents. As Richard McDon-

ald Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, suggested a link between the more than \$200,000 that Mr. Kroc had contributed to President Richard M. Nixon's re-election campaign and the administration's position on teen-age wage restrictions — a matter of prime importance to McDonald's.

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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

In Current 'Name-Sensitive' Market, Yield Has Little Impact on Demand

PARIS — A rally on the New York bond market Friday helped relieve the gloom in the Eurobond market but actually had little effect on slow-moving issues.

Traders, hoping that the improved mood will be translated into greater sales, were quick to mark up prices but there was no rush to buy. Analysts observe that the recent issues are divided into two classes: those that trade well and those that do not.

"This is a name-sensitive market," said one expert, meaning that the yield at which paper is available has little influence on demand.

This was demonstrated in both the dollar and Deutsche mark sectors of the Eurobond market last week.

In the dollar sector, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone was able to sell \$100 million of six-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. Investors liked both the short maturity and the underlying credit. The notes ended the week at a yield discount of 3 1/2 points.

By contrast, Beneficial Overseas Finance offered \$100 million of seven-year bonds carrying a coupon of 12 percent. The name was marketing, the maturity a touch too long and the performance was a disaster. The paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a discount of 2 1/2 points.

It was the same story for Den Norske Creditbank, whose \$30 million of seven-year notes was offered at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. The name was marketing, the maturity a touch too long and the performance was a disaster. The paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a discount of 2 1/2 points.

Although warrants to buy other bonds are not currently popular, Aegon, the second-largest insurance company in the Netherlands, was able to market \$30 million of seven-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. This paper is callable in four years at a premium of 101. It also offered four-year warrants to buy non-callable 11 1/2 percent notes of 1991 at \$16.

The initial note offering was quoted at a discount of 1 1/2 points — a level regarded as quite acceptable. The warrants were quoted at 154-164, supported, dealers said, by the underwriting syndicate.

EBI Offers a Choice

The European Investment Bank's offered \$150 million of 11 1/2 percent paper with investors having the choice of either seven-year notes or 15-year bonds. The notes, issued at 99 1/2, yield 11.79 percent. The bonds, which will be redeemed at a premium of 13 percent over face value, yield 12.02 percent at final maturity. The paper was quoted at a discount of 1 1/2 points.

The recent issues for Macy's and Sears performed well, but Nova Scotia's 11 1/2s of 1991 were quoted at a discount of 3 points while Quebec's 12 1/2s of 1994 were quoted at a 2 1/2-point discount.

The most buoyant sector of the market was in equity-linked offerings — no surprise given the record high price levels in most markets. The Japanese, after saturating the Swiss franc market, are now turning in force to the dollar market, in part because many of them have already tapped the Swiss franc market and in part because much larger amounts can be raised in dollars.

The best received was a \$100-million, 15-year convertible for Murata Manufacturing. The bonds will be convertible to shares of the Japanese electronics company at a premium of around 5 percent over the prevailing quote. With the bonds quoted on a when-issued basis of 104, analysts

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

OECD Calls For Cut in U.S. Deficit

Threat to Recovery Is Cited by Report

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development added its voice Monday to those calling for quick U.S. action to reduce its budget deficit, warning that the longer the United States delays in correcting the situation the greater will be the damage to the American economy.

The OECD said in its annual survey of the U.S. economy that "the range and intensity of the potential problems of the fiscal [monetary] policy mix depend very much on the length of time it remains in place."

In making the call for a deficit cut, the organization sided with Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, whose views on the deficit have irritated the administration, and with the major European governments.

If nothing is done, the business upswing under way in the United States could easily be unravelled by next year, making the recovery the shortest of the post-war period, the report said.

In addition, the more the United States forced to borrow abroad to finance an ever-widening current account deficit, the greater is the chance of an exaggerated decline of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market, it said.

The report noted that a 20-percent depreciation of the dollar would substantially improve the U.S. current account deficit, which is forecast to total \$82 billion this year, but would also add 3 to 4 percentage points to the general price level. The current account is the broad trade measure that includes merchandise as well as non-merchandise items such as services.

Almost the entire report is devoted

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Fed Seen Unlikely to Tighten Monetary Policy

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Government reports indicating that economic growth is slowing and that inflation remains under control have convinced financial market participants that the Federal Reserve will not tighten its monetary policy in the near future and that it might actually ease it.

The markets rallied Friday in response to the government reports and confidence was further bolstered in the late afternoon by the Federal Reserve of three measures of the money supply, all of which were well within the ranges set by the central bank.

Prices on government bonds jumped by almost 1 1/2 points from Thursday's close and interest rates on short-term Treasury bills dropped sharply. The most important factors behind the rally were government reports that retail sales and industrial production rose less in December than had been expected and inflation continued to modest.

Lawrence Chimerine, chairman of Chase Econometrics, summed up what appeared to be the market's consensus: "We're moving into a much more moderate recovery."

Those people who have been talking about higher interest rates for the next few months will probably be disappointed," Mr. Chimerine said. "Interest rates over next several months will be flat to slightly down. The Fed has no reason to tighten."

Such optimism was reinforced by the money supply data.

The three measures, M-1, M-2 and M-3, were in line with market expectations and well within the Fed's target range. M-1, the narrowest measure of the money supply, consists of currency in circulation and all checking and similar accounts in banks and savings institutions. M-2 consists of M-1 plus consumer savings in banks and money market mutual funds and overnight borrowings by banks. M-3 is M-2 plus longer-term deposits and borrowings by banks.

M-1 rose \$500 million in the

Reaping a Windfall Through Defeasance

The Object

A corporation wishes to strengthen its balance sheet by reducing its indebtedness. In addition, since a smaller amount of Government securities replaced the debt, the company records a profit on the transaction, namely, the amount by which the face value of the old debt exceeds the cost of the securities that replaced it. This profit is added to the corporation's net income.

The Techniques

First, the company buys United States Government securities that will be placed in an irrevocable trust, referred to as a trust fund and principal payments on the debt to be retired.

Second, the company incurs a higher interest rate than the debt it will replace, a much smaller amount will, in general, be required to offset the corporate debt.

Second, buying out the trust, the company removes the original debt from its balance sheet. Although the debt is still outstanding, the payments of principal and interest will be made from the trust.

The Drawbacks

Defeasance is criticized by some analysts as being an accounting gimmick, which increases income by improving cash flow. Some critics also contend that there are hidden costs to defeasance because corporations are replacing their own debt with higher, more expensive Government securities.



The New York Times

Delors Suggests Europe Ponder Curbs on Capital

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France has said that Western Europe ought to think about imposing penalties on the export of capital to the United States if the Americans do not restrain the rise of the dollar on international markets.

"Irritation is at its height," Mr. Delors said.

"I think I'll let it pass," Mr. Feldstein said.

The finance minister's remarks carried weight because France holds the presidency of the European Community. The presidency rotates every six months, and countries holding the office tend to be active in diplomatic and economic initiatives.

"If the speculative illness of the dollar continues, shouldn't Europe take measures to hinder the flight into the American currency?"

The dollar was quoted in Paris Friday at 8.67 francs, compared with 6.65 francs on Jan. 13.

Mr. Delors did not specify what kind of measures he thought could slow the departure of capital.

"Europe is in a dramatic situation," he said. "If you put it in front of a mirror, you see that the star of the 1950s has become a shrunken little old lady who does not have much to say to the world anymore."

"Europe does not propose anything, it is never on the attack and it is

risks becoming the forgotten continent in the great international political discussions."

Earlier in the week, Mr. Delors described U.S. policy as "egocentric." For every 10 percent the dollar rises, he said, French households suffer a loss in disposable income of 0.2 percent because most of France's energy costs are calculated in dollars.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Delors said that he would make "proposals to reduce the imbalance between the supply and demand for dollars."

"I am going to propose a new issue of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund because there is a lack of international liquidity," he said.

This would help alleviate what he described as the demand for dollars among developing countries, which he said need \$30 million to \$70 billion a year for their balance-of-payment deficits and for servicing their debts.

"In any case," he said, "there is a central problem: Can the economy of the country that has the leadership of the Western world be managed without considering its negative effects on other countries?"

EC Retaliation Called GATT Setback

By Brij Khindarji

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The European Community has decided to retaliate for U.S. curbs on imports of European-made specialty steels, an action likely to seriously undermine the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The retaliation, in the form of higher tariffs or smaller quotas on U.S.-made chemical products, plastics, alarm devices and sporting goods, is to take effect March 1, the EC told the director-general of GATT, Arthur Dunkel, in a notification sent Saturday.

The measures are unprecedented both in the range of products involved and in the size of trade restrictions.

The community has reluctantly

recognized that the U.S. administration cannot roll back the curbs on specialty steels because of the poor financial condition of major U.S. producers. It insists, however,

that the United States should cut import tariffs on other European products by as much as \$30 million to compensate the EC.

Negotiations on the dispute have been held without success since last November. As a result, the community decided to withdraw trade concessions to the United States reportedly valued at more than \$100 million to offset the higher U.S. tariffs and lower import quotas for the specialty steels.

U.S. offers of compensation have so far been rejected by the community, but the hope remains that Washington will come up with an acceptable formula before the retaliatory actions begin to bite.

The EC said the measures would remain in force for four years, but could be softened if removed earlier if the United States makes concessions.

The measures so far include tariff increases on such products as methanol, vinyl acetate, burglar alarms, anti-theft and anti-intruder devices. Quotas are to be tightened on such goods as styrene, polyethylene, firearms and sporting goods.

The retaliation is being viewed here as demonstrating GATT's inability to reduce such subsidies because of a crisis in the steel industry, which still ranks

among the Western world's four largest employers.

GATT rules allow for the kind of measures being taken by the EC, but the community's action dealt a serious blow to GATT's machinery for settling disputes, which failed to arrange a settlement that would have made retaliation unnecessary.

Although the EC has left the door open for compromise, analysts say the United States is unlikely to come up with a sufficiently attractive offer of compensation while facing strong election-year pressure to take protectionist actions on trade.

Trade sources in Geneva expressed fear that the United States may take further punitive action against the EC, pushing the two sides toward a trade war.

"Retaliation is a measure of the last resort in GATT; just as it is the last resort in international politics," said a senior official dealing with analysis of world trade.

Several sources said the EC has its back to the wall. "The community's uncharacteristic determination to retaliate stems less from the merits of the dispute of specialty steels than from a decision to tell the U.S. that the community has a mind of its own and cannot be pushed around," an official said.

The EC had been upset by U.S. attempts last year to sell agricultural products such as wheat, flour, cereals and sugar to traditional EC clients in an effort to force the community to reduce subsidies for food exports.

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Sealed curriculum will be received, at 10 a.m., March 9, 1984, at HIDRONOR S.A. offices, Leandro N. Alem 1074, Buenos Aires 1001, Argentina.

HIDRONOR S.A. has obtained from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) loans for partial financing of the Project.

The invitation to prequalify on the above noted contract is restricted to firms from member countries of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Auto Sales Increase 31.8% in U.S.

New York Times Service

DETROIT — The six major U.S. automakers have reported a 31.8-percent gain in car sales in the first 10 days of 1984 from the corresponding period a year earlier.

Total sales were 149,127 cars, for a daily selling rate of 21,204, the highest for the period since 1973, when the rate was 23,390 a day.

For domestically produced cars,

sales were at an annual rate of 8.2 million units, up from 6.1 million a

year earlier. The figures are adjusted for seasonal variation. There were seven selling days in the two periods being compared.

"It's a nice way to start the year," Joseph Phillips, an auto analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds, said after the data were released Friday.

David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. called it "a good, strong performance." He said: "There are no major distortions in these numbers. They are just confirming the strength of the last couple of periods." The annual selling rates in the mid- and late-December periods were 8 million and 8.1 million, respectively.

Ford's sales soared 43.9 percent to 32,673. Chrysler Corp. sold 16,935 vehicles, up 32.4 percent, and American Motors Corp. sold an estimated 3,925, up 3.3 percent.

Volkswagen of America reported an increase of 27.2 percent, to 1,239. American Honda Motor Co., which began making cars in Ohio in the spring of 1983, said it sold 2,876 domestically produced cars.

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Warner Agrees to Sell Cosmetics Subsidiary

By Kathryn Harris

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Warner Communications Inc., which is involved in a dispute with its biggest shareholder, has

NEW YORK (AP)— Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid and for the week, with the net change from previous week's last bid price. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative intended prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales furnished by NASD.

Over-the-Counter

BOOKS

THE BOURGEOIS EXPERIENCE:
Victoria to Freud, Volume I.
Education of the Senses

By Peter Gay. Illustrated. 534 pp. \$25.
Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

Q UOTING an English writer whom he did not name, Freud suggested that the man who first threw an epithet at his enemy instead of a spear was the founder of civilization. With the possible exception of our own, the 19th century had more epithets thrown at it than any other age. The most common of these was "hypocrisy," and in the "Education of the Senses," Peter Gay presents a veritable amusement park of evidence to demonstrate that the charge was not entirely just.

In the 19th century, Gay writes, "Hypocrisy" was actually a way of carving out space for the passions. People found their sexual feelings running well ahead of their conventional vocabulary, a dilemma just the opposite of our century's. They were, according to Gay, cut off so much sexually as linguistically inhibited.

"Education of the Senses" may be the most learned, as well as the wittiest, survey of human sexuality ever to be published. If it were not so brilliantly written, more than 500 pages about sex — which has now become an over-prepared event — might be tedious. In Gay's hands, however, this social history reads like the childhood of the passions, "poised between knowledge and innocence."

Of course there were hypocrites in the 19th century, and there was also a powerful distrust of sex, as people began to try to think about it systematically. Gay's point is that, underneath its genteel exterior, Victorian life was lustier than we have generally supposed. In fact, it was anxiety growing out of that lustiness that led to so much subterfuge. As Gay puts it,

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

| HEAD | SLANG | EGAD |
|------------|------------|--------|
| ELLA | PANNE | NERO |
| LEAF | CUTTER | TOUR |
| DENTURES | TOOTH | PARTY |
| MTS | SPRING | |
| TUTTI | THE OILERS | |
| ONIDNS | ARUGRIA | |
| RIPE | LOVER | GAFF |
| SOP | MILE | STIFLE |
| ONE LINERS | ALTER | |
| CONGO | ISM | |
| SHANK | ENTERING | |
| PONG | BARGED | DINON |
| OMOO | EDILE | DIVA |
| TEEN | LONER | STAT |

ordinary men and women in the 19th century, for the first time the threat of sex as a disordered drive, a kind of treason of the self.

The sexuality of the bourgeoisie — another epithet — provides Gay's material, because it was they who kept diaries and letters. They confided to themselves and to their intimates "a sense of drift and confusion, a feeling of being overpowered by impulses too rich and varied to be easily absorbed." It was a century of transition to people not used, as we are, to "existence" — a time in which the "speed of existence" seemed suddenly accelerated. As one woman observed in her journal: "There is a wild look in the eyes of half the men I meet on the railroad." Still another epithet hurried at the 19th century was "the age of nervousness," a description diametrically opposed to the smug complacency generally attributed to the Victorians.

As Gay's astonishing bibliography demonstrates, these are not entirely new ideas. What has done is to bring them into something like coherence, or as close to coherence as history can hope to come. Perhaps never before has so much scholarship been brought to bear on how men and women thought they ought to go to bed. Victorians were not so much self-conscious as conscious of themselves. At times it seems as if their sexual behavior was accompanied either by a question mark or an exclamation point, for when they were not interrogative, they tended to be either dogmatically or defensively emphatic.

"Education of the Senses" devotes an entire chapter to Mabel Loomis Todd, a wonderfully spontaneous woman who was born in the middle of the 19th century and who, in her diaries, provided Gay with abundant evidence that respectable women of the time were by no means "sexually anesthetic," as the anti-sex faction claimed. Todd enjoyed her natural enthusiasm, first with her husband, and then with Austin Dickinson, Emily's brother, who was treasurer of Amherst College, a local luminary and married to someone else. According to Gay, the illicit lovers, who were accepted by a visiting journalist for their "fine independence," their whimsicality, culture, and freedom."

Proving that history is the first and best theater of the absurd, Gay reviews the vacillation of the 19th-century attitude toward woman. She was, variously, anesthetic, a martyr to her husband's sexuality, mysterious, dangerous, a castrator, a source of soft contamination, and someone who forced reluctant men to grow up. According to some writers, woman felt nothing, while others accused her of being excited by a sewing machine or a bicycle. In the arts, her naked body could be admired only when clothed in sentiment, spirituality, history, religion or mythology.

"Education of the Senses" is the first volume of a projected study in several volumes of what Gay calls "The Bourgeois Experience." While he is already a celebrated author-scholar, this may be Gay's most ambitious undertaking, nothing less than the redemption of the bourgeoisie. As some of us who fit into that classification have always known, it is the bourgeoisie who is the true revolutionary, the culture hero just coming out of the closet.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South must exercise considerable foresight.

At first sight, South can be hopeful. A normal 3-2 club split is all that is needed, given that East has the heart ace for his overall. But the declarer should look suspiciously at the opening lead.

South surely has at least one heart, so why did he not lead his partner's suit?

The answer, no doubt is that he has led a singleton club in the hope of a ruff. If that is the case, the contract can be made, but South must be very careful. He should, of course, start by winning the club queen in order to have the chance to neutralize the hypothesis.

leaving him in dummy, with the eight or the six on the third or fourth round, to make his heart play toward the king and make the slam.

NORTH
♦J63
072
♦A9D63
♦Q985

WEST
♦V543
♦Q9842
♦A9
♦J142

SOUTH (0)
♦A9Q1092
♦K9
♦Q7
♦A9K72

Neither side was vulnerable. The South was the declarer.

South can now win and cross to the diamond ace. But his fate will depend on how much foresight he had at the first trick. If his remaining clubs are A-7 or K-7 he will fail in his claim, for East will play his club jack on the right.

If South thought matters out fully at the first trick, he will have unblocked the club seven.

Then the eventual finesse will

U.S. Education Throw for Another Loss

South Edges North, 21-20, in Senior Bowl

MOBILE, Alabama (AP) — Wilbur Marshall of Florida returned an interception 42 yards for a touchdown Saturday as the South built a 21-point lead and held on to beat the North, 21-20, in college football's 35th Senior Bowl.

Rallying on second-half touchdown passes from Terry Nugent of Colorado State and Frank Seurer of Kansas, the North closed the deficit to one point when Seurer's Penn State's Kevin Bangh with a 9-yard touchdown strike with 14:54 left in the game. But Mississippi's Andre Townsend, who had two quarterback sacks earlier in the contest, blocked the extra-point attempt by Bruce Kallmeyer of Kansas.

The South sealed the victory when, with 18 seconds remaining, Tony Lilly of Lee made his second interception of the game. The North had reached the South 28 before a 15-yard penalty took it out of field-goal range.

The South built a three-touchdown lead in the first 17 minutes of the game on a 9-yard scoring pass from Alabama's Walter Lewis to Miller's Glenn Denmon, the interception return by Marshall, and a 7-yard quarterback draw by Florida's Wayne Peace.

The North scored 5:17 before halftime on a 2-yard run by Ernest Anderson of Oklahoma State and drew to within 21-14 on Nugent's 5-yard pass to David Lewis of California with 7:20 left in the third period.

Johnny Miller Leads Desert Classic by 1

PALM SPRINGS, California (AP) — Johnny Miller holed out a wedge shot for an eagle 2 and maintained a one-stroke lead Saturday after four rounds of the five-day Bob Hope Desert Classic golf tournament. Miller's 105-yard shot on the seventh hole at Indian Wells was the high point of a 3-under-par 69. He had an 18-under total of 270 after one round over each of four desert courses.

Jim Simons remained a stroke off the pace with a 69 at La Quinta, while Jack Rennier's 68-272 at Bermuda Dunes moved him to within two shots of the top. Lee Elder (a 70 at Bermuda Dunes) and John Mahaffey (a 68, La Quinta) were at 274.

In Friday's third round, Miller, with birdies on the final two holes at Eldorado, had taken a one-shot lead on a 7-under 65. Simons had a 70 at Bermuda Dunes and, at 202, trailed Miller by one stroke.

McEnroe, Connors on U.S. Davis Cup Team

NEW YORK (AP) — John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors and Peter Fleming will represent the United States in its opening 1984 Davis Cup match against Romania's U.S. Tennis Association announced Friday.

A fourth player will be named later by the Davis Cup captain, Arthur Ashe.

The match will be held Feb. 24-26 in Bucharest.

McEnroe, who will be playing in the tournament for the seventh consecutive year, is 28-5 in Davis Cup singles matches and 12-0 in doubles play. His 28 singles victories and 40 overall victories are U.S. Davis Cup records.

This will be the third year of Davis Cup competition for Connors, who is committed to playing against all U.S. opponents this year. He last played in July 1981, winning two singles matches in an American victory over Czechoslovakia.

Fleming will be on the team for the sixth consecutive year. He and McEnroe have won all 11 doubles matches they have played.

Last year, the United States lost in the first round to Argentina, then defeated Ireland to gain a berth in the World Group. Romania defeated Chile in its first event last year, then lost to Australia, the eventual champion.

equals more income at Giants Stadium. The other funds would come from the state as an investment in better football teams to make state residents feel better about themselves. And the prospect of being No. 1 in football should no doubt satisfy the chemistry major in the leading laboratory.

The last for football glory led to the scenario in the Cotton Bowl on Jan. 2. A fumble was recovered by Gary Moss, representing Georgia, leading to the winning touchdown in a 10-9 victory over Texas.

Moss's recovery was his last contribution to Georgia, as least for a while, because he and Keith Montgomery, a starting tailback, flunked out of school at the end of finals on Dec. 9. They were allowed to play in the Cotton Bowl because the next semester at Georgia did not begin until three days after the game.

Representing a university 24 days after flunking out is not illegal under NCAA rules. A Georgia official says, "They were still eligible," and a Texas official says that school has no thought of protesting because "we just want to forget about the Cotton Bowl and start on next season," which makes it sound as if Texas would do the same thing.

Examples like Georgia indicate that big-time football lives at the edge of all educational standards. Without sounding any major alarms, the American Council on Education proposed the creation of a 44-executive board that would make broad decisions within the NCAA. But that plan was defeated, 328-313, in Dallas last week; it needed a two-thirds majority to pass.

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority regards its part of any such payment as a business investment. A better Rutgers team

winning team and increase box office receipts, United Press International reported from Trenton.

The plans call for a practice field with artificial turf, a field house and a coach's office building that will also contain a weight room for the players.

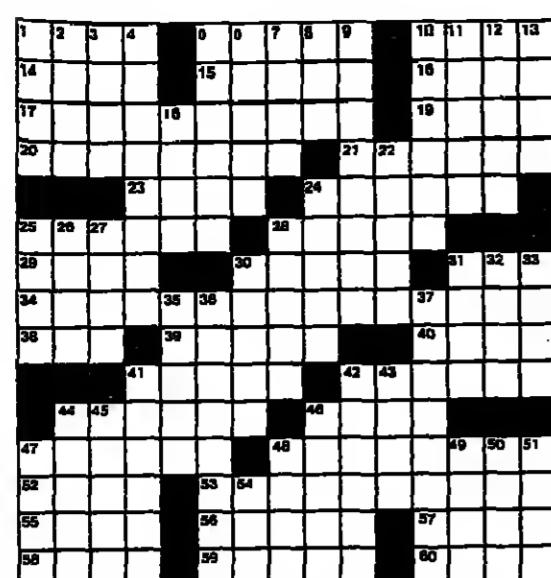
The projects is to be financed by a \$1.5-million appropriation from the state and \$1.5 million from the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority.

Academic standards will not be lowered, said the school's president, Dr. Edward J. Bloustein. "We're not out to win at any cost," he said. But of competing against big-name schools, he added: "I want to do more than fight."

Bloustein said the practice field should be ready by this fall and the other projects completed by the 1985 season.

NHL Standings

| WALSH CONFERENCE | | PATRICK DIVISION | | SLANG DIVISION | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
| NY Islanders | 22 | 14 | 2 | 214 | 158 |
| Buffalo | 17 | 17 | 1 | 179 | 148 |
| Montreal | 22 | 15 | 3 | 193 | 162 |
| Washington | 22 | 14 | 2 | 174 | 151 |
| Pittsburgh | 9 | 20 | 8 | 123 | 124 |
| New Jersey | 10 | 22 | 2 | 124 | 124 |
| ADMIRAL DIVISION | | ADMIRAL DIVISION | | ADMIRAL DIVISION | |
| Boston | 22 | 12 | 2 | 201 | 132 |
| Calgary | 28 | 13 | 2 | 169 | 151 |
| Quebec | 24 | 14 | 4 | 214 | 162 |
| Montreal | 21 | 22 | 2 | 146 | 169 |
| Hartford | 13 | 22 | 4 | 124 | 178 |
| CAMPBELL CONFERENCE | | NORTHERN DIVISION | | NORTHERN DIVISION | |
| Minnesota | 22 | 16 | 4 | 198 | 199 |
| St. Louis | 17 | 19 | 2 | 214 | 170 |
| Chicago | 17 | 24 | 4 | 154 | 152 |
| Toronto | 15 | 24 | 6 | 177 | 185 |
| Detroit | 15 | 25 | 6 | 155 | 150 |
| SOUTHERN DIVISION | | SOUTHERN DIVISION | | SOUTHERN DIVISION | |
| Edmonton | 22 | 8 | 6 | 245 | 177 |
| Calgary | 14 | 19 | 2 | 165 | 188 |
| Vancouver | 14 | 24 | 8 | 272 | 185 |
| Winnipeg | 15 | 22 | 2 | 193 | 182 |
| Los Angeles | 14 | 24 | 8 | 189 | 191 |
| St. Louis | 14 | 24 | 8 | 181 | 194 |
| Hartford | 14 | 24 | 8 | 174 | 192 |
| EDWARD ST. LUCIE CONFERENCE | | EDWARD ST. LUCIE CONFERENCE | | EDWARD ST. LUCIE CONFERENCE | |
| Boston | 7 | 17 | 2 | 114 | 114 |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 17 | 2 | 121 | 121 |
| Middlefield | 21 | 17 | 2 | 120 | 120 |
| Ghent | 14 | 21 | 2 | 120 | 121 |
| Albion | 12 | 21 | 2 | 120 | 121 |
| Watertown | 14 | 21 | 2 | 120 | 121 |
| Brooklyn | 14 | 21 | 2 | 120 | 121 |
| Stamford | 14 | 21 | 2 | 120 | 121 |
| Bridgeport | 14 | 21 | 2 | 120 | 121 |
| Wethersfield | 14 | 21 | 2 | 120 | 121 |
| | | | | | |



ACROSS

1 Andy's pal 44 A bridge to Cape Cod
2 S Young 46 Plant for seasoning
3 haddock 47 Felt
10 Fix over 48 Tender touches 27 Wanes
14 Edge 52 Sweat out a delay
15 Patriot Tom 53 Campus group
16 Abba of Israel 54 Chemical suffix
17 Di and Margaret 55 Chemical suffix
19 Fuller creation 56 Assistants
20 Life, for ooe 57 Give forth
21 Not so dull 58 Lion's pride
22 Word form with European or Chinese 59 Breakfast item
23 Dairs 36 What holds of a straight do
DOWN

1 Slithery ones 37 Apselike
2 Muck's next of kin 41 Shake a leg
3 Norse god 42 Most unusual
4 Guard 43 Ice and Stone
5 Shells out skeleks 44 "A staff is quickly found to — dog".
6 Maine bay 45 Tear producer
7 Sit on a tack 46 Vaults
8 and then — 47 Ape fish
9 Quarter of four 48 Finale for
10 Writer's light 49 — pumpkins!"
11 Cash in 50 Ireland
12 Hard wood 51 Fast planes
13 Puzzler's pet eagle 54 The Tagus is one
14 Ho's predecessor 18 Dime segment
42 Uproar

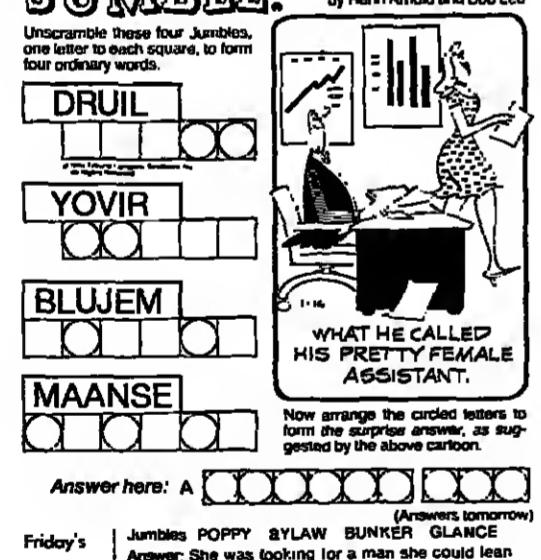
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF IT WEREN'T FOR GRASS STAINS, WE COULDN'T KEEP TRACK OF HOW MANY TIMES WE FELL DOWN."

JUMBLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above caption.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: POPPY BYLAW BUNKER GLANCE

Answer: She was looking for a man she could lean on, and ended up getting one she could do this with — WALK ON

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SPORTS



When an Aussie Lauds a Frenchman And World Rugby Looks to England

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rugby is a leverish state as Saturday's start to the annual Five Nations tournament approaches. The atmosphere is lewd, and nobody knows whether the agitated patient will come out of the fever or moribund.

The quote of the season to date comes from an Australian, Sir Nicholas Shehadie, a former legal mayor of Sydney and currently one of his sport's world-beaters. Albert Ferrasse is the most respected man.

The tribute to the long-serving president of the French Rugby Federation lends itself to several accurate translations, including this one: The most important man in world rugby today is the president of England's Rugby Football Union, Ron Jacobs.

You don't have to be an Oxbridge-trained cryptographer with a battery of computers at hand to understand what that means, although less elaborately jotted readers may want to read on. Ferrasse, who ultimately succeeds, doesn't even speak English.

Shehadie's words, publicly addressed to the French in a scarcely reported banquet speech in Paris a few weeks ago (there was a lot of noise in the hall at the time), were extraordinary praise. In English parlance, the adjective "French" has often been synonymous with "pseudo" or "scamious" — as in French harp (a harp), French leave (sneaking off) or French (syphilis).

The French have played rugby for a century, but they were cautiously admitted to the governing body of the International Rugby Football Board — only in 1978. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia are the other members.

Rugby in most of the British Isles has been a middle-class club until recently. Rugby in France lost most of its class consciousness in the '30s.

Since 1968, Ferrasse, the unlettered son of a railroad worker, has preached the British philosophy to his fellow Frenchmen and French notions to his English-speaking peers.

In 1979, Danie Craven, the South African rugby star, said in welcoming the French to the governing body: "By their entry, the international board will be strengthened... and the spirit of the game will rise. Love winning and losing, above differences between countries, whatever they be, and above ourselves."

Four years later, Australia's Shehadie has joined the Paris fan club: "Rugby is a player's game. France recognized this much before we did."

What does the Frenchman want? A world rugby cup that can compete for television time and sponsorship money with soccer's World Cup. And relaxation of the rules on amateurism.

At this point another Australian enters the scene, David Lord, a promoter with undisputed backing, who may not finally get his threatened professional world rugby championship off the ground this year. If Lord fails, someone else will come along soon and succeed, many in rugby believe. The time is ripe. Scores of top players are ready to go professional, though none will say so for publication.

Already two of the three outstanding players of the last half-dozen years have broken with the establishment by pocketing the proceeds of their autobiographies — former English captain Bill Beaumont and former New Zealand captain Graham Mourie. The third, French captain Jean-Pierre Rives, remains in line and will lead France against Ireland on Saturday, but he has long refused to say anything critical of professionalism.

The antique "Laws of the Game" start with an antique declaration that "no one is allowed to seek or

to receive payment or other material reward for taking part in the game."

"No one is allowed..." But no one any longer believes that top players are amateurs, except in the sense that they have bona fide jobs. Money and other "material reward" has been earned in the game for years.

Players get money under the table from sporting goods firms, rugby clubs or even national rugby authorities. So-called expenses are regularly bloated. Free invitations to major matches are distributed to players to sell; when invitations are at first withheld, players threaten to strike. Touring teams demand interview and photograph fees from the media. Many a player has received an interest-free loan, at the least, to take over a bar or a sporting goods shop, to buy a house or a car. And so on.

One of the nightmares of the establishment is that income tax inspectors will lift the lid off the shamus tourism racket. Another is that boycotted South Africa will make good its threats to launch professional rugby. A third nightmare, rendered acute by the specter of Lord's "rugby circus," is player revolts.

Revolts have already occurred. Nine senior Australian players refused to go on tour to New Zealand in 1982, saying they couldn't afford the lost income. After sweeping a four-test series against the British Isles in New Zealand last July and August, most of the All Blacks forward and their star scrumhalf refused to tour Britain that past fall, with the result that usually invincible New Zealand drew with Scotland and lost to England.

And in England itself a purge of middle-rank officials, the awarding of the championship this year to Peter Wheeler, long the players' choice for the job, and reinstatement of discarded Mike Stenner on the left wing have been unprecedented submission to player pressure.

Wheeler's promotion was all the more significant in that he had been publicly named a few months before as the leader of money-collecting efforts in a world all-star squad touring South Africa.

Why are England and its president, Jacobs, so important? When the international board holds its annual meeting in March, decisions will require a three-quarters majority, as usual. If New Zealand sides with Australia, France, South Africa and Wales, while Scotland and Ireland hold out for the status quo, England will decide matters. Whether to launch a rugby world cup, for example.

Countries that have figured in international play in recent months include Romania (which clobbered Wales in November, 24-6), Japan, Argentina, Canada, Italy, the United States, the Soviet Union, Morocco and Spain.

Meanwhile, as will be glaringly evident in and around the Parc des Princes in Paris on Saturday, commercial sponsorship has broken into rugby's old shop. The establishments need the money. The players see the money.

What do about the amateur creed, so beloved to many, is no easy puzzle. The last time rugby faced the issue of broken-time pay — that is, compensation for earnings lost during training, playing or touring — was in the 1930s, when clubs in the North of England broke away to form what is today the mostly professional, 13-man sport commonly called rugby league.

With soccer, American football and other seasons sports competing with the 15-man game for today's media and sponsorship attention, many wonder if the old sport could survive another big schism.

An Englishman and sometime captain of Oxford, Peter Robbins, wrote recently that the board members will "have to give serious consideration to broken-time payment." They must, Robbins added dryly, "realize that we do live almost in the 21st century."

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■ McRoy Stops Guest in 6

Milton McRoy pinned Milton Guest to the ropes with a barrage of rights and stopped the challenger at 2:59 of the sixth round Saturday to retain his World Boxing Council welterweight championship. The Associated Press reported from Sterling Heights, Michigan.

McRoy, 21, was in command throughout.

The defense was McRoy's first since he won Sugar Ray Leonard's vacated title last August with a decision over Colin Jones of Wales. McRoy is now 22-0 with one draw, while Guest is 17-2.

Chacon received \$575,000, his biggest paycheck in a career that began in 1972. Chacon, who has a record of 52-7-1 with 42 knockouts, won the WBC featherweight champion-

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■ McCrory Stops Guest in 6

Milton McRoy pinned Milton Guest to the ropes with a barrage of rights and stopped the challenger at 2:59 of the sixth round Saturday to retain his World Boxing Council welterweight championship. The Associated Press reported from Sterling Heights, Michigan.

McRoy, 21, was in command throughout.

The defense was McRoy's first since he won Sugar Ray Leonard's vacated title last August with a decision over Colin Jones of Wales. McRoy is now 22-0

LANGUAGE

Blowing January Away

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "It was a good, solid fire fight," said Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf 3d, describing the United States' early military action on Grenada, "and then we blew them away."

After White House aides had an advance viewing of an antiwar film, one confident told columnists Evans and Novak: "This can blow us away."

Whence comes this thunderous metaphor for "decisive" victory? How come nobody ever moans, "They kicked our teeth in," or boasts, "We beat their pants off"? Who sold short on "smotherous"?

The answer is going to blow your mind. During the Revolutionary War, when cannons were firing, they were said to be *blowing away*; a common command to fire was "Blow away!" Then a quaint method of execution came to the fore: A traitor or spy was tied to the mouth of a cannon and with the roar of the explosion was described as having been "blown away."

"The first use of *to blow away a person*," says lexicographer Stuart Flexner, "was in this rather gory sense. The term then reappeared, or perhaps appeared anew, in street-gang use of the 1950s, referring to killing a rival gang member or stool pigeon. From that street-gang use, it entered — re-entered, really — the military in the Vietnam War, where our soldiers used it in referring to killing an enemy or destroying a village."

Other uses of blowing are still in the wind; we all still blow our stacks, tops, fuses and gaskets. And it still exists as an archaic euphemism for "damned" in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." Fledgling shouts, "Holiday be blowed!" expressing a feeling many people have in January.

A DIALECTOLOGIST has to hang loose about pronunciation. Asked about the pronunciation of San Jose, a city in California, Professor F.G. Cassidy reports that the Spanish loan name is most regularly pronounced *San Ho-Zay*, but often loses the *h* in *San-o-ZAY*, and is jocularly referred to occasionally as *San Jo-sie*. Correctness is a function of context: If you're talking to the Chamber of Commerce, use the first; if you're singing "Do You Know the Way to San

Jose?" an elision to *San-o-ZAY* is appropriate, and if you're kidding around, it's OK to kid around.

When the push of dialectology comes to the shoe of etymology, however, great wordsmen stand their ground. They will make a persuasive pitch for pronunciation that preserves the root of a word.

One word that seems to be making great headway in misbegotten form," Cassidy complains, "is *homogeneous* with second-syllable stress."

I have heard it that way, too: "A homogeneous population is easier, less subject to stress because of few racial or ethnic conflicts" is a sentence that comes trippingly off the tongues of demographers, many of whom pronounce the word *homogeneous* with second-syllable stress.

The researchers have concluded that around 27 B.C. the emperor commissioned a model portrait head whose features were far more serene and ideal than his own. The adopted son of Julius Caesar, Augustus was born in 63 B.C., became sole ruler in 31 B.C., at the age of 32, and reigned until his death at 77, in A.D. 14.

Faithful copies of this idealized prototype they say, make up the majority of the surviving portraits.

In the sculptures of this variety, often called the Prima Porta type after a statue discovered at Prima Porta, just outside Rome, the features are so unrealistic as to constitute an "artificial face," according to Professor Paul Zanker, director of the University of Munich's Institute of Classical Archaeology. Zanker's remarks, given in a lecture last summer, were published later last year in *Forschung (Research)*, a journal edited by the West German Institute for Research.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York last month added another portrait of him to the two it had on display, and its assistant curator for Greek and Roman art, Maxwell L. Anderson, observed recently: "Augustus is always pre-eminent in the study of Roman portraiture."

The emperor's motives for having his face idealized have been a focus of scholarly attention. Zanker, in a recent interview in Munich, said: "The portrait was supposed to show that he had ideal human qualities and, at the same time, that he stood for a culture that combined the best traditions."

Another specialist, John Polliini of Johns Hopkins University's department of classics, said recently that disseminating the

New York Times Service

How Augustus Idealized His Image

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

THE Emperor Augustus, it seems, had trouble with his image — and he fixed it just as many a politician would today: with good public relations.

An idealized vision might have persisted today had it not been for the recent detective work of archaeologists and scholars, especially in West Germany, about the way Rome's first emperor is shown in the more than 200 sculptural portraits of him.

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Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Prima Porta-type portraits "was part of a representational program which gave Romans hope for the future under Augustus, as a divinely inspired leader. He claimed to be acting as the agent of the gods on earth."

The idealism of the portrait, Polliini continued, "was also meant to express his official view that he had brought peace, prosperity, stability, and security to the Roman world, which had known nothing for the past hundred years but continued foreign wars and civil strife."

This propaganda program was largely successful, Polliini said, and gained support from such literary luminaries of the day as Virgil and Horace.

In real life, according to the biographer and antiquarian Suetonius (who lived a century later but digested a mass of contemporary sources), Augustus was "remarkably handsome, even as an old man, but negligent of his personal appearance. He cared so little about his hair that, to save time, he would have two or three barbers working hurriedly on it together."

One way of finding out what Augustus really looked like, Zanker suggested, is to study the

The real Augustus (above), with big ears, unruly hair and small chin, compared to the idealistic sculpture he commissioned to improve his image for posterity.

Actium type, which he and Polliini have calculated, came into existence around 35 B.C. at the latest, years before Augustus came to power.

Of the roughly 40 surviving sculptures of this type, he said, a prime example is from the Mediterranean island of Majorca. It depicts the future emperor at the age of about 25, and has unruly hair and a tensed forehead and mouth in addition to "unsymmetrical proportions, a small pointed chin, a bony and scraggy face, small eyes and narrow lips."

But in later years, Augustus tried to enhance his physical image. "The artificial face, which was so full of significance, did not only have an effect on others," Zanker observed. "Augustus's appearances in public, his speaking style, his gestures, were highly controlled."

Indeed, according to Suetonius, on the day the emperor died, "he called for a mirror, and had his hair combed and his lower jaw, which had fallen from weakness, propped up."

Suetonius's account, Zanker said, "shows that, at the end, Augustus identified himself with his artificial face."

OREGON POSTCARD

Crab Fishers in a Pinch

By Jeff Barnard

The Associated Press

BROOKINGS, Oregon — After Wright called down to his crew after landing about 350 pounds (160 kg) of dungeness crab at the Tom Lazio Fish Co.

"We won't be eating crab tonight," he said as he climbed the ladder to the deck of the Delt A Lin. Not when fishermen can sell it at \$1.75 a pound.

Unprecedentedly high prices are taking the sting out of the third straight year of hard scratching for Oregon's crab fleet, which dropped from 570 boats in 1980 to 376 in September. But old-timers and marine biologists agree that there will be a lot more boats tied to the dock before the end of the season.

"There's so many people, the crabs don't have a chance," said Gerald Hahn, 62, who has been crabbing for 26 years. When he started, just three crab boats worked out of Brookings. Now there are 60.

"My youngest boy, I raised him on the boat," Hahn said. "He would love to take the boat. But you can't make a living."

Catches have been dropping fast since the opening of the season, which runs from Dec. 1 to Sept. 15.

"A boat that gets 2,000 pounds today gets only 1,000 tomorrow," said Allen Burkholz, manager of the Meredith Fish Co. "It's near over for the year." He added the high prices are likely to drop as consumers tire of paying \$15 a pound for picked crab meat.

Dreams of easy money when crab landings hit an all-time high of 18.2 million pounds in 1980 brought droves of new boats into the fishery. Oregon generally accounts for about 15 percent of the dungeness crab caught from Alaska to California, according to Dale Snow of the Pacific Marine Fishers' Commission.

"You'd see people standing here on the dock watching a boat unload \$10,000 worth of fish and you could see the dollar signs ringing in their heads," said Burkholz.

But then the crab population headed into the downswing of a cycle that lasts from seven to 10 years.

Various theories attribute the cycle to an overabundance of female crabs, reduced food supplies and a parasitic worm that attacks crab

eggs, according to Darrell Demory, a biologist for the state Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Only 4.1 million pounds were landed last season and it could be several years before catches start to rise again, he added.

"Most of our crabbers now fishing have been at it for eight or fewer years," said Demory. "The guys with 20 or more years make just 23 percent of the fleet. That is really a radical change from just a few years ago, when it was probably more like 80 percent old-timers."

As more boats took to the water, people started fishing earlier in the season. "Back in the '50s the peak harvest was in April, May and June and nobody went fishing in winter," Demory said. "Now every body fishes as early as they can."

As a result, about 60 percent of the annual harvest is taken by the end of December, the first month and up to 14 percent of the females and small crabs that get thrown back are dying because they are caught so often, he added.

Demory agrees with old-timers like Hahn that the fleet has to be thinned out. The problem is how to do it.

While Hahn wants to leave it to the weather and economic attrition to limit the crab catch, Demory thinks state regulations are needed.

"There's got to be drastic action taken here or nothing's going to change," Demory said.

"It will be my primary objective in the next few years to develop a crab plan. One of these objectives will be to get the fleet back in balance."

He favors limiting the state's crab fleet to 100 boats. That could be done through a lottery for permits, or allowing no new boats to join the fishery, so that the number gradually drops as fishermen die, retire or go broke.

There is also talk of cutting the season off June 15, rather than letting it run through Sept. 15, Demory said.

"Talk to any fisherman and he'll tell you there's too many boats out there," said Demory. "But then ask them how you're going to do it and they can't tell you."

"The day will come when the fishery is back to where it belongs," said Hahn. "But a lot of people will have to get hurt first."

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